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Daily Report

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FBIS-AFR-90-047

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Ethiopia

ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela Arrives 8 Mar

EA0803210890 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] African National Congress [ANC] Deputy President Nelson Mandela arrived in Addis Ababa this evening. Our reporter Darios Modi was at Bole International Airport.

[Darios] Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Comrade Wubanchi Bishaw [Mengistu's wife] received Comrade Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela and his wife Winnie on their arrival at Bole International Airport. They were also presented with a bunch of flowers by children. Ethiopian Government officials, OAU Secretary General Salim Ahmed Salim, Economic Commission for Africa [ECA] Secretary General Adebayo Adedeji, as well as foreign ambassadors, members of the diplomatic corps, and Ethiopian residents were present during the ceremony.

Mandela is a great African leader who suffered in the prison of racist South Africa for 27 years and was released at the beginning of February. In addition to his talks with Workers' Party of Ethiopia and Ethiopian Government officials during his stay in Addis Ababa, he will also visit OAU headquarters. He will deliver a speech tomorrow to the ambassadors of African countries and the heads of the OAU and the ECA at Africa hall.

Addis Ababa Rally Held To Support WPE Strategy

EA0803193990 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0930 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Excerpts] The residents of Addis Ababa and its surroundings held a rally today at Revolution Square in support of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia [WPE] strategy for a new direction in social life and to express their determination for the country's integrity to be respected.

Elders, children, workers, mothers, fathers, students, [words indistinct], the people in general were out in their tens of thousands. [passage omitted]

Comrade Endale Tesema, WPE Central Committee member and first secretary of Addis Ababa WPE Committee, in his address to the people gathered in the square, said that those so-called liberation fronts, who were trading in the name of the people and at the same time massacring our compatriots and retarding our development efforts, had no good intentions for society. [passage omitted]

Rebels Claim Government Casualties at Debre Tabor

EA0803145190 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad
Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] We have received full details of the brilliant victory at Debre Tabor. We will give you additional details not mentioned in previous announcements.

Destruction suffered by Dergue forces: 16,899 enemy soldiers killed or wounded, 10,111 enemy soldiers captured. Of the latter, 1,794 had been captured last year during the battle at Shire Enda Selase and had been released after receiving our instruction. They, however, were redeployed, before visiting their families, and were sent to the Debre Tabor front three days before the battle broke out. These POW's were immediately released and allowed to go to the places of their choice.

Captured weapons and property not reported in our last announcement: two tanks, one armored personnel carriers, two Zu-23 air defense guns, one 76mm artillery gun, three 14.5mm anti-aircraft guns, two (BTR's)-, (eleven) 82mm mortar, twelve 60 mm mortar, 402 medium weapons, 10,160 light weapons, one tank carrier, very many rockets, [word indistinct], rounds of ammunition and various military materiel.

Correction: What we reported previously as eight 122mm artillery guns should be six 122mm artillery guns.

Enemy weapons and property burned: three T-55 tanks, four 122mm artillery guns, seven Zu-23 air defense guns, two large arms stores, 21 radio communication sets. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Rebel Radio Claims Libya Supplying Arms

EA0803211590 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali
National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] In the last two weeks, the government of Libya has been continuously flying to Somalia huge consignment of arms. According to informed sources, Hercules cargo planes belonging to Libya and flown by Libyan mercenaries have been continuously landing at Berbera Airport [northern Somalia] since last week. The planes, known as Hercules C-130, have been flying huge arms supplies from Libya to Somalia.

Listeners this is not the first Libya time has been engaged in a such dangerous adventure. It has recently become one of the leading arms suppliers to the regime of dictator Siad, thus allowing him further to continue with his suppressive acts against the defenceless Somali citizens and their property. In October 1988 it was Libya who supplied Siad Barre with a dangerous chemical gas, nerve gas, with total disregard governing the supply and use of such weapons. Worst of all they passed that dangerous nerve gas to none other than dictator Siad

who, could go to any length in using the weapon against his adversaries. Therefore, this new move by Libya to supply the dictator with huge consignment of arms is just as bad as the supply of that dangerous chemical weapon.

As we are all aware the regime of dictator Siad is facing continuous isolation and pressure from his friends. He is now left with Libya and other reactionary governments like it, led by reactionary Al-Qadhdhafi, who have lost all credibility. Dictator Mohamed Siad Barre, having failed to withstand the devastating blow delt on him by the liberation movements and faced by global isolation, has been driven by desperation to go to anybody whom he believes could help him in his hour of peril. The truth is that righteousness will triumph over falsehood.

Tanzania

ANC Leader Mandela's Visit Activities Reported

Rally Held in Capital; Nyerere Speaks

EA0803124090 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1340 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Address by Tanzanian Revolutionary Party Chairman Julius Nyerere at a rally in honor of the South African nationalist leader, Nelson Mandela, on 7 March at the national stadium in Dar es Salaam—live, in English and Swahili; processed from English]

[Excerpts] Comrade Nelson, when you were released from jail, we were in Dodoma, and it was a great day. We had a big rally—it was not as big as this one—but we had a big rally in Dodoma to celebrate your release. And everybody was very happy. [laughter and applause]

But, I must confess, I must confess I had to disillusion them. They were happy and some were even saying: Mandela is free, Mandela is free. [applause] And I decided to disillusion them. And I found even that attempt, even by myself, to disillusion our people, very painful indeed, even to myself, to say Mandela is not free—Mandela is out of jail, but he is not free. [applause]

Mandela was born in South Africa, grew up in South Africa, went in jail in South Africa. But outside jail and inside jail he was not free. And that is why, because he was not free, that's why he went to jail. And after 27 years in jail, he comes out and finds South Africa governed under the same system that put him in jail. And that system still has the power to put him back into prison. So don't celebrate. We want Mandela out. [applause] [passage omitted]

Of course we have been working very hard to see Mandela out. Of course we have to celebrate to see Mandela out. But he is out of jail, he is not free. He will never be free until South Africa is free. [applause] [passage omitted]

I find it extremely painful to say that you are not free; that you don't have a vote in your country; that you are

supposed to belong to something called bantustan; that you are not a free citizen under the sun. [passage indistinct]

And yet you are not free. How can we live under a system like that? How can we tolerate a system like that. Ten years away from the 21st century, how can we tolerate a system like that? And then we have people who are advocating now, that we should now relax pressure on apartheid, because you are out of jail; that we should now be nice to apartheid.

If anybody wants to be nice to De Klerk, he can be nice to De Klerk. They can be nice to De Klerk, they can be nice to anybody there, they can be nice to all those people but not nice to apartheid. [applause]

We are not fighting De Klerk. We are not fighting his wife, his children, his brothers, his sisters, or anybody. But they are in charge of an inhuman system, and we have to fight relentlessly until that system has been destroyed. [applause] [passage omitted] So, of course, today we are very happy that you are here. [passage omitted]

Mandela Addresses Rally 7 Mar

EA0803160390 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1358 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Address by ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela at a rally at the national stadium in Dar es Salaam on 7 March—live in English]

[Excerpts] Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, members of the government, members of the national executive of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [Revolutionary Party], members of the National Executive of the ANC [African National Congress], and fellow comrades: [passage omitted] We in the ANC learned a lot from the way he organized his people, and one of his greater gifts—a gift which he still retains today—is the ability to come down to the level of his people [applause] [passage omitted]

But I must assure you that my comrades and I will go back to South Africa feeling that we carry in our hearts, in our blood, an atom bomb—an atom bomb not for the purpose of causing death and destruction, but to bring about peace in our country [applause], not to bring about misery, but happiness in the life of every South African irrespective of the color of his skin. [applause]

Dar es Salaam has the distinction of being the first city which accepted exiles from our country. That is something very important because although Dar is so far away from our country, it nevertheless is as sensitive to the situation in South Africa as my people in our country. So when we were in need, we turned to this country, and we were received very warmly.

Mwalimu [Nyerere] has already told you of the discussions we had. The request I made to him and how he helped us to train the first soldiers of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation, ANC military wing].

[applause] At that time, the ANC was relatively unknown outside South Africa. Even in our own country, there [were] many people on the ground who had not felt the impact of this organization.

If today everybody is aware of the ANC; if today the Government of South Africa has been forced to state publicly that they now want to speak to the ANC after having told South Africa and the world that they would never talk to the ANC; if today they feel that peace in the country is impossible without agreement with the ANC, Mwalimu Nyerere here has had a major contribution in developing the ANC to the strong body that it is today. [applause] [passage omitted]

I must also remind you that it was in Morogoro [200 km west of Dar es Salaam], one of the well-known cities in South Africa, one of the well-known cities in this country—Morogoro is known in South Africa as if it is part of Soweto [applause]—The reason for this is very simple: most decisive decisions on our strategy were formulated in Morogoro back in 1969. [applause]

Then I must also remind you that it is here in Tanzania that we were given land in [name indistinct] where we can settle comfortably and even have our little plots of ground to grow food. It is also in Tanzania that one of our most important projects, the (Mazimbu) school, where the children of freedom-fighters are given education so that when they go back into their country, ultimately, they should be able to handle the problems that will face the people of South Africa as they move towards negotiations and ("peace).

As you know, Angola was pressured by South Africa to close our camps there. We appreciated the attitude of the Angolan Government. After all, South Africa is a well-known bully in this area. They have over the years abused their military power and harassed the neighboring states, who have not the military muscle to withstand South Africa.

So when Angola informed us that they have no alternative but to close our camps, we well understood their difficulties. After all, the people of Angola are among the bravest in the world. They have fought Portuguese imperialism and won. [applause] And therefore we appreciated their difficulty when pressurized by South Africa.

Again, it was Tanzania that opened its doors so that our camps could be established here, that we could carry on our programs and make the necessary preparations to mount pressure on South Africa. [applause] [passage omitted]

I got a lot of useful information as to the non-racial society they were forging in this country. He [Nyerere] made it clear that with freedom, they had no spirit of revenge. They had learned to forget the mistakes and injustices of the past, and they were now concerned with building a progressive Tanzania in which its people were

invited to participate. Indeed, in the first cabinet there were members of all population groups. [passage omitted]

Confers With OAU Secretary General

EA0803162690 Nairobi KNA in English 2005 GMT
7 Mar 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, 7 March (PANA)—The OAU secretary general, Salim Ahmed Salim, on Tuesday [6 March] held talks in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, with the deputy president of the African National Congress (ANC), Nelson Mandela, a press release issued by the OAU Secretariat said.

According to the release, the ANC leader reiterated his movement's readiness to negotiate with the Pretoria regime as soon as it demonstrates its "real desire to create appropriate conditions for dialogue". For the time being, bottlenecks exist on way to dialogue. These include the state of emergency, the problem of political prisoners, the existence of apartheid as well as other factors, Mandela told Salim.

In view of the prevailing situation, Mandela added, there is no reason for the ANC, the OAU and the international community as a whole to change their position towards South Africa. The ANC leader exhorted for "the continuation and intensification of international pressure" (against Pretoria).

Nelson Mandela reaffirmed that the August 1989 "Harare Declaration" will constitute the plan and framework for negotiations aimed at creating a free, democratic, unitary and non-racial South Africa where each individual will have one vote on a common roll electoral register.

On his part, the OAU secretary general restated the indefatigable support of the organisation to the anti-apartheid struggle. Salim stressed the need for Africa and the ANC to maintain "unity and cohesion" during this "crucial phase" of the struggle.

According to Salim, extreme vigilance must be maintained against any attempts to relax international pressure and consensus on the apartheid regime because of the [words indistinct] president, [words indistinct].

He said international pressure and sanctions must be maintained until the Pretoria leadership commits itself unequivocally to undertake meaningful negotiations.

Speaks at Zanzibar Rally 8 Mar

EA0803183090 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1000 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Zanzibar—The South African nationalist leader, Mr. Nelson Mandela, has said that without Tanzania's assistance, it would have been extremely difficult for the liberation movements of southern Africa to emerge victorious. He cited ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union]

of Zimbabwe and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] as some of the liberation parties which initiated their struggle from Tanzania.

Consequently, Mr. Mandela said, Tanzanians must be proud of their major contribution in the liberation of southern Africa. Comrade Mandela said this today at Amani Stadium in Zanzibar while addressing a rally on the third day of his visit to the country.

Speaking about religious disputes as a threat to unity in any country, Mr. Mandela said Tanzania is an example worth emulating by those countries faced by crisis as a result of religious differences.

Mr. Mandela leaves this evening for Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, for a day's visit before he returns tomorrow to resume his visit.

Uganda

Seven Reported Dead in Rebel Ambush 4 Mar

AB0803154090 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT
8 Mar 90

[Text] Kampala, March 8 (AFP)—Seven people, including three National Resistance Army (NRA) soldiers, were killed in fighting with Rwenzururu rebels in Uganda's Western Kasere District, the official NEW VISION newspaper reported Thursday [8 March].

The incident occurred Sunday in a rebel ambush at Ndandu Village in Kisinga Sub-County about 40 kilometres (25 miles) north of the western town of Kasere, the paper said.

In another development, NEW VISION Wednesday said about 120,000 people who were evacuated from their villages on the slopes of the Rwenzori Mountains last January in the wake of anti-rebel operations mounted by NRA troops have been allowed to return home.

Four people also died on Monday when rebels opened fire on a crowd at Kikone village in Mahango Sub-County, eyewitnesses said.

NEW VISION Thursday quoted Kasere District administrator Peter Lokeris as saying the army operation had broken up rebels into smaller groups. Two rebels were killed, one was captured and seven surrendered, the paper said.

It quoted a local leader as saying 30 civilians had been arrested for spying for the rebels.

NEW VISION said some rebels fled under fire to neighbouring Zaire where they have a camp at Beni, 40 kilometres (25 miles) from the Ugandan border. Officials have accused Zaire of aiding the rebels.

But an official of the Zairean Embassy in Kampala denied the allegations. A Ugandan delegation is due to leave for Zaire Friday for talks with Zairean authorities.

Rebel resistance is particularly concentrated around the mountainous sub-counties of Kisinga, Mukonyu, Nyakyambo, Ihandiro, and Kitoro close to the Uganda-Zaire border.

Bophuthatswana Leader 'Not Concerned' by Unrest

*MB0803162090 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] President Lucas Mangope of Boputhatswana says he is not concerned that yesterday's unrest in certain parts of his country could present a threat to his government or to the state's independence.

Speaking in an interview with the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] in Mmabatho, he said he believed that most residents of Boputhatswana still supported his government, as had been demonstrated in the results of the election in October 1987.

President Mangope said that most of the participants in yesterday's riots had been brought in from South Africa and that they had been responsible for most of the violence.

Pik Botha on Talks With New Ciskeian Leader

*MB0803181490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1221 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Bisho March 8 SAPA—Ciskei's military leader, Brigadier Oupa Gqozo, and South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha agreed at a meeting on Thursday [8 March] that former President Lennox Sebe should be advised not to return to Ciskei at present.

Mr Botha said in a press statement after the meeting he had advised Brig Gqozo the ex-president would be allowed to stay in South Africa if he so wished.

He said Brig Gqozo had explained the circumstances that led to the military takeover.

"He said that his action was essential to preempt a coup which was already being implemented by another branch of the security forces who intended to entrench the rule of President Lennox Sebe. His interest, he said, was to save the Ciskei from a corrupt and repressive regime."

Mr Botha said he had indicated to Brig Gqozo that the maintenance of stability and peace in Ciskei was of paramount importance.

The first priority should be the implementation of programmes directed at relieving poverty and promoting economic upliftment.

Education, training, job creation, health facilities and the development of agricultural and industrial projects should receive urgent attention.

Mr Botha said Brig Gqozo had assured him he intended appointing experts in government to ensure reconstruction in Ciskei and creation of confidence in the competence and integrity of Ciskei.

"He said it was not his intention to form a military government.

"He had only acted at a critical moment in history when the wrong elements were intent of seizing power, which would have lunged Ciskei into chaos."

Mr Botha said all leaders in the region should agree on the need for reestablishing stability in Ciskei, and South Africa [SA] was prepared to provide the necessary security assistance to ensure no further lawlessness and disturbances took place.

"Brig Gqozo said that Ciskei would honour all commitment and contracts, the independence of the judicial system and courts would be respected and freedom of expression would be ensured."

Former President Sebe would be arrested if he returned to Ciskei.

Mr Botha said he was encouraged by Brig Gqozo's declared objectives.

The SA Government would provide experts in finance and other important disciplines in order to overhaul Ciskei's public service and ensure clean and proper administration.

Mr Botha said he had informed Brig Gqozo it was too early for the SA Government to consider the issue of recognition. At this time the priority was peace, stability and reconstruction.

"South Africa remains willing to assist the Ciskei in this regard."

Ciskei's Eight-Member State Council Sworn in 8 Mar

*MB0803194490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1707 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Bisho March 9 SAPA—Ruling Ciskeian Military Council leader Brig "Oupa" Joshua Gqozo has appointed an 8-member State Council that will govern [as received] the country under his chairmanship.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported on Thursday [8 March] that Brig Gqozo, the three senior Defence Force officers on his executive committee and the members of the State Council have been sworn in by the chief justice of Ciskei, Mr Justice Pickard.

New State Council Members Announced

*MB0803220880 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2032 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Johannesburg March 8 SAPA—Ciskei Chairman of the Council of State Brig Oupa Gqozo on Thursday [8 March] announced the new councillors of state with their portfolios, following Sunday's coup which toppled President Lennox Sebe.

Many of the appointments include men who previously served in Mr Sebe's government, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reported.

Departments of Health, Welfare, Agriculture, and Defence fall under the Council of State.

The Department of Foreign Affairs returns to Mr Brown Ntandazo Pityi who was fired from his post under Mr Sebe.

Posts and telecommunications fall under the chief justice, Mr Justice Mabandla, who was the first chief minister of the territory after it became a self-governing territory.

Mr Gordon Madwanya and Mr Wellington Mjolo, businessmen and builders from the King William's Town and Peddie districts, are the new faces in the government as councillor for public works and internal affairs respectively.

Mr Hobson Nabe returns to head the Department of Education and Youth Affairs, having resigned this post under Mr Sebe.

The Rev David Ngcuka becomes councillor for tourism, aviation and transport. He was a former director-general of this department, before moving to the military as a chaplain.

The new councillor for justice is Mr Meshack Ngoqo, who was previously chief regional magistrate for the Zwelitsha district.

The new manpower councillor, Mr Holford Nyikana, is a former schools inspector, and was previously fired as director of foreign affairs under Mr Sebe.

In welcoming the councillors who took oath under the chief justice of Ciskei, Mr Justice Pickard, Brig Gqozo said they had a difficult task ahead. Their first charge was to determine their priorities in their departments.

He said as councillors in his government they should commit themselves to the abolition of corruption and favouritism and to the development of a sense of urgency and duty consciousness.

Brig Gqozo said the executive committee expected them to demand efficiency, honesty and loyalty from their departments.

All posts should be utilised economically, he said.

Gqozo Pledges To Redistribute Funds

*MB0903053580 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2131 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Peddie March 8 SAPA—Funds misdirected under the deposed government of Mr Lennox Sebe would be used to benefit all the people of Ciskei, the new military ruler, Brig Oupa Gqozo, said at Peddie on Thursday [8 March].

Brig Gqozo was given a rousing welcome by thousands of people who poured excitedly from the entire region to greet him with repeated cries of "Viva Comrade Gqozo".

He said people should forget about "things connected to CNIP (Mr Sebe's ousted Ciskei National Independence Party)" and that all money "taken through CNIP" would be redistributed and could be used to establish funds to restore people left homeless during the destruction.

In an unprepared speech touching on a number of issues, Brig Gqozo stressed the need for reconciliation and reconstruction after years of oppression under Mr Sebe and the violence following Sunday's coup.

He referred to an appeal for peace made by Mr Nelson Mandela at a recent rally in Durban, and urged Ciskeians to "take your guns, matches, petrol bombs, pangas [machetes] and throw them into the sea".

Brig Gqozo said he had met the South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, before he went to Peddie, and believed a bright future awaited Ciskei. "Even South Africa was tired of Sebe," he said.

Brig Gqozo said Ciskei's reincorporation into South Africa would come "in time", but was unnecessary at the moment, as the oppressive Sebe regime had fallen.

"We can stay here and wait until our leaders representing us at the negotiations can come and say there is no more need for the segmentation of South Africa—all boundaries must be abolished."

He said he brought a message of hope to all those affected by the previous regime—to students, parents, even members of the security forces.

Mr Sebe had killed the interests and conscience of the people, and had perpetrated individualism. In the past security forces were ordered mercilessly to crush resistance to the authorities, headmen and teachers were told to enforce their authority, and the people in general were told not to exercise democracy.

Ciskeians had to ensure the past was behind them, and should practice tolerance, forgetting about "yesterday's differences".

"I want you to promise that from today there will be no destruction of property," Brig Gqozo said, adding he abhorred violence from whatever quarter it came.

African leaders such as Nyerere, Chissano and Kaunda had all committed themselves to the formation of a peaceful southern Africa, he said. "We must not let them down."

He thanked leaders of community structures for helping the government to "settle the dust which nearly engulfed the nation. We promise to defend you in your structures as long as they maintain law and order".

"You all need the protection of the police and the soldiers. We have elements who sometimes are tempted to go beyond the limits of social norms. We've got still to maintain law and order for the benefit of everyone."

Ciskeians should move forward in "a spirit of reforms and progress, development, building, reconciliation and an awareness of our determination to work hand-in-hand to build, rather than destroy, a better future".

He called for all creative people to come forward with their talents, and called for greater productivity to rebuild the economy. Ciskei should use the time and funds at its disposal constructively—to build, rather than squander money on "white elephants, luxury cars, and unnecessary buildings".

Brig Gqozo announced to cheers the police elite unit had been disbanded, as it was of no use to the community, and that the curse of nepotism was a thing of the past.

Once immediate pressing issues facing the ruling council had been overcome, it would address peoples' problems, including those concerning exploitation and unfair wages.

Brig Gqozo said an incident in which South African police had teargassed a crowd waiting for his arrival on Thursday had been the result of a miscalculation and a communication breakdown. "Let's forgive them for that," he urged.

He asked people to remember the new government had asked for the SA Defence Force and SAP [South African Police] to intervene, and that they were Ciskei's guests—there solely for the peoples' protection.

Police Arrested After 'Counter coup'

MB0903054590 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Several Ciskeian policeman have been arrested for allegedly attempting to carry out a counter coup. A spokesman for the Ciskeian police said most of those arrested were members of the elite police unit, and that they included the chief investigator in the CID [Criminal Investigation Department], Brigadier F. Zibi. [passage omitted]

Ousted President Sebe Returns 8 Mar

MB0903055590 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0541 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Johannesburg March 9 SAPA—Toppled Ciskei president, Mr Lennox Sebe, arrived at Jan Smuts Airport on Thursday [8 March] night and left through a backdoor for an undisclosed destination.

He refused to address the media. Television crews, newspaper reporters and the SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation]'s Cliff Saunders all waited in vain for the ex-president to make an appearance.

There was some doubt as to whether he had arrived at all.

The airport foreign affairs protocol officer said he had no idea whether Mr Sebe was due back on the flight and said he had not received special instructions for dealing with his arrival.

Mr Sebe faces arrest if he returns to the Ciskei.

It is not known where Mr Sebe is staying at present.

Government Confirms Sebe Returns

MB0903101090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1006 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Johannesburg March 9 SAPA—The South African Government has extended its hospitality to toppled Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe, a foreign affairs spokesperson confirmed on Friday [9 March].

She added foreign affairs was "housing" the former president who has been warned he could not return to his homeland where he was ousted by a coup on Sunday.

Mr. Sebe's whereabouts will not be made known at this stage, the spokesman said in response to a question on whether he was staying at the state president's guest house in Pretoria. Mr. Sebe presently is reluctant to face the media and has indicated to foreign affairs officials he would not grant interviews at this stage.

Qwaqwa Assembly Gives Leader Vote of Confidence

MB0803194690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1810 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Johannesburg March 8 SAPA—Members of the Qwaqwa Legislative Assembly on Tuesday [8 March] gave Chief Minister T.K. Mopeli a vote of confidence in his leadership.

A statement issued by the department of the chief minister said all members including the opposition leader, Mr M.H. Mota, pleaded their full support for Dr Mopeli.

The pledge was given following a motion introduced by Mr. L.A. Molefe of the Beulah constituency.

Foreign Minister Botha Pledges Support for Venda

MB0803194090 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1738 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Johannesburg, March 8, SAPA—The South African [SA] Government would not stand by and allow chaos to reign in Venda, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha told Venda President Frank Ravele and senior Venda cabinet ministers on Thursday [8 March].

He was conveying the message from State President F.W. de Klerk who met Mr. Ravele at the end of last year.

Economic co-operation and matters of a bilateral nature were discussed on Thursday, according to Mr. Botha's press secretary, Mr. Peter Swanepoel.

The SA Government was willing to provide necessary means to promote stability and order in the territory, Mr. Botha told Mr. Ravele.

The government was aware criminal elements were "using the shield of the right to protest to perpetrate intimidation of the worst kind."

These elements had no authority to loot shops or intimidate or kill people, and if there was such an authority from any organisation, including the ANC [African National Congress], then the SA public must know about it, Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Botha called on those who threatened taxi and shop owners, and other law abiding citizens who had made a success of their lives, to produce the instructions they claimed to have, so South Africans could take notice of these.

If they could not produce such evidence their deceit would be revealed, Mr. Botha said.

Commentary Notes Political, Homelands Violence

MB0803152290 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1150 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Station commentary: "Political Violence"]

[Text] Concern about political violence continues to mount among leaders across the spectrum of South African politics.

Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu and leader of Inkatha, gave voice to a widespread feeling this week when he said ending the state of emergency in the present situation was out of the question. He said responsible leaders could not countenance such a step at a time when blacks were killing blacks and violence was growing all around the country.

Dr. Buthelezi's comments are the latest of a series of appeals for peace by black leaders, including Mr. Nelson Mandela. Regrettably, these pleas appear to have fallen on deaf ears. Politically inspired violence has not only continued but has escalated in the past week. At least 53 people are known to have been killed in fighting around the country since Sunday [4 March], and an unknown number injured. In Ciskei alone over 200 people have been treated in hospital for injuries suffered in street rioting after the weekend coup.

Observers believe that much of the fighting and damage to property is the work of criminal elements exploiting the generally volatile political situation created by the unbanning of radical organizations and the release of their leaders.

A pattern of organized political subversion is also becoming evident, however. In the homelands, for

example, a concerted effort is being made to overthrow elected regional leaders. It is being spearheaded by a coalition of local and national organizations owing allegiance to the ANC [African National Congress].

So, in Gazankulu, the ANC-affiliated South African Youth Congress is leading a campaign to force the removal of Chief Minister Hudson Ntsanwisi. Once that is achieved, none must be permitted to replace him, says Youth Congress President Peter Makoba.

The campaign includes a work stayaway at schools, shops, post offices, and other places of business. The stayaway is being enforced by threats contained in pamphlets issued under the name of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation], to put to death anyone who goes to work in the capital, Gyiyan.

At the least, it appears that militarists in these radical organizations are not prepared to abide by calls by their leaders for peace. It remains to be seen whether the leaders will be able to impose discipline in their ranks.

Bill Formally Recognizes Namibian Independence

MB0903081780 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0812 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Parliament Mar 9 SAPA—A bill giving formal recognition to the independence of Namibia was published here on Friday [9 March].

In terms of the bill, the state president and Parliament of the Republic of South Africa [RSA] recognises the Republic of Namibia as a sovereign and independent state.

The bill provides that the RSA shall cease to exercise any authority in the territory referred to in the treaty of peace and South-West Africa Mandate Act of 1919.

"Any rule of law of the Republic which was in force in the said territory immediately prior to the commencement of this act shall, as far as the Republic is concerned, cease to be of force in the territory."

The short title of the act will be the recognition of the Independence of Namibia Act 1990 and shall come into operation on March 21, 1990.

The preamble to the bill reads:

"Whereas the council of the League of Nations on December 17, 1920 conferred upon his Britannic majesty for and on behalf of the government of the Union of South Africa a mandate over the territory which formerly constituted the German protectorate of South-West Africa;

"Whereas the government of South Africa administered the said territory in accordance with the mandate until the dissolution of the League of Nations and thereafter in the spirit of the mandate;

"Whereas it is the declared policy of the government of South Africa that the people of the territory should themselves freely decide their own political future;

"Whereas in order to pave the way for the realisation of this goal and the independence of the territory, the Republic of South Africa concluded an agreement in New York on December 22, 1988 with the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Cuba which led to the staged withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the holding, on the basis of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 435 and 632, of a free and fair election for a Constituent Assembly for the territory;

"And whereas the people of the said territory have through the Constituent Assembly duly expressed their wishes in regard to their political future:

"Be it therefore enacted by the state president and the parliament of the Republic of South Africa, that the Republic of Namibia is recognised as a sovereign and independent state."

Robben Island Inmates End Hunger Strike 8 Mar

MB0803195190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1553 GMT 8 Mar 90

[By Francois Krige]

[Excerpt] Cape Town, March 8, SAPA—The more than 300 political prisoners on Robben Island who have been on hunger strike since February 26, have suspended their strike, lawyers for the prisoners said in Cape Town on Thursday [8 March].

A group of 11 lawyers, at an impromptu press conference in the Table Bay docks after a visit to the prisoners, said the prisoners were satisfied their demands were receiving attention at cabinet level and they had therefore decided to suspend their strike. [passage omitted]

Families Seek Refuge at Katlehong Police Station

MB0903113190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Katlehong March 9 SAPA—About 700 families, including hundreds of small children, marched to the Katlehong police station on Friday [9 Mar] to seek refuge, a SAPA correspondent reported.

The families were trying to escape from the ongoing unrest resulting from recent violence between rival taxi operators.

Katlehong police told reporters on Friday they had picked up 25 bodies in various areas of the township, most of them in the southern end of the township where the Kwesine hostel is located, which caters mainly for Zulus.

Police also removed corpses from the Phake, Skosana and Namokonopi sections. A policeman was reported to have died in the Namokonopi section.

A police officer, not wishing to be identified, said Kwesine hostel residents met other Katlehong residents to decide on peace measures.

A Kwesine resident also appealed to the police to persuade "so-called comrades" to remove rocks and other obstacles which were used to barricade the roads on Thursday.

Police Issue Unrest Report for 8 Mar

MB0903075680 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0749 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] Pretoria Mar 9 SAPA—(Here follows the official unrest report issued by the police public relations division in Pretoria).

The following unrest-related incidents were reported during the past 24 hours:

At Mlungisi (Stutterheim) a large group of blacks tied a man to a rugby post and intended setting him alight. The man was apparently accused of having murdered somebody. When police arrived at the scene, stones were thrown at them. Police used tearsmoke, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse the mob. No injuries were reported. Police united the potential victim and took him into custody.

At Mvutshini (Margate area) a black woman was stoned to death by a mob.

At Murchison (near Port Shepstone) a mob hacked a black man to death and set him alight. His motor vehicle was also set alight and extensively damaged.

At Tlabologang (Coligny) a large group of youths gathered at a local primary school. When police warned them to disperse, they moved to a soccer stadium and threw stones at the police. Police dispersed the mob with tearsmoke and arrested a youth.

In the same area, two incidents were reported in which groups of youths threatened to torch the homes of two special constables if their sisters (one aged 13 and the other 19 years) did not join their groups. On each occasion, birdshot was used to disperse the mobs. No injuries were reported.

At Maokeng (Kroonstad) a black youth was arrested after an incident in which a bus was stoned and damaged.

In another incident in the area, a policeman was slightly injured when a large mob threw stones at a police vehicle. Rubber bullets were used to disperse the mob.

At Masilo (Theunissen) a delivery vehicle was damaged in a stoning incident.

At Itomaeng (Jagersfontein) a police vehicle was damaged when it was stoned by a mob. Tearsmoke, rubber bullets and shotgun fire were used to disperse the stone-throwers. Three men were wounded.

At Taylors Halt (Natal) a small group of black men armed with knives, attacked and killed a black man. At Mpumalanga (Hamnarsdale) a black man and a black woman were wounded when a number of shots were fired at a bus. In another incident, a black man was shot dead by unknown assailants.

In the same area, a man was wounded when a group of blacks tried to deprive a policeman of his firearm.

At Carolina (Eastern Transvaal) a large group of black youths gathered and ignored police warnings to disperse. Ten youths were arrested.

In another incident, a large group of blacks gathered and refused to heed warnings to disperse. Stones were thrown at the police. Stun-grenades were used to disperse the mob and four men were arrested.

At Mhluzi (Middelburg, Transvaal) a bus was extensively damaged when a petrol-bomb was thrown at it.

Kathlehong: further to our interim unrest report issued on Thursday afternoon, numerous other incidents have been reported:

- a large mob set fire to a private vehicle. Police dispersed the mob with shotgun fire and found the bodies of five people. They had apparently been hacked to death with pangas [machetes].
- Seven houses were damaged by arsonists in various incidents, extensive damage was caused.
- Seven private vehicles were damaged when they were set alight in a number of incidents. Extensive damage was caused.
- Two vehicles were badly damaged in separate stoning incidents.

Incident: not unrest-related:

At about 8.50am on Thursday a man was arrested in Dobsonville, Soweto and the following firearms seized:—two AK-47 rifles, two loaded AK-47 magazines, two .38 revolvers, one automatic hand-carbine.

The matter is being investigated by the Soweto murder and robbery unit.

9 Mar Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0903133390

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Government Does Not Assuage White Fears—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 6 March says in its page 6 editorial one of the "problems" with the government's reform initiative is that it is "playing so much of its close to its chest." The government "pledges to continue reform, come what may, yet it does not say what constitutional plan it has to offer, or what its bottom line is." The ANC "knows what it wants, which is one man, one vote majority rule." It has also announced that it is going to nationalize the mines,

banks and other major sectors of the economy. It sets "preconditions for talks like lifting the state of emergency" and talks "as if it is already in power." "If there is anything the government has in mind that will assuage fears that the way is open for ANC government, we don't hear it."

ANC Unlikely To Put Faith in Ballot Box—Mandela's release from prison has "not altered plans by the ANC [African National Congress] and its fronts to take over the townships by violence and intimidation, and to set up their own structures and to do away with the Black local authorities," affirms the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 9 March. It is a "fallacy" to believe that "with the ANC soon to meet the government, the ANC will abandon its revolutionary plans and put its faith in the ballot box. Not so. It wants to control the townships in advance of any settlement, for in that way it will be assured of victory in an election." The ANC "may not be behind all the violence, but it must know that with unrest spreading across the country, the government will not be able to lift the state of emergency, which is one of the ANC's preconditions for talks."

BUSINESS DAY

Black Unemployment, Education 'Frustration'—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 9 March in a page 6 editorial states: "There is more than one message in the smoke signals from burning factories and buildings in areas which will inevitably become part of the new South Africa. Beneath the political anger, and apart from any instigation, is the sheer frustration of people inadequately schooled and trained, and therefore unemployed or under-employed in a country where so many are so rich." BUSINESS DAY points out that the "pool of unemployed and under-employed has risen for the past decade as the economic growth rate dropped below the rate of population increase."

SOWETAN

Call To Lift Emergency—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 9 March does "not believe that the unrest is planned," and says in a page 6 editorial "it is a natural consequence of years of unhappiness." "Bophuthatswana leaders have come up with a knee-jerk reaction typical of such governments by declaring a state of emergency. That is not unusual. Chief Lucas Mangope has simply emulated past National Party administrations. It is our earnest hope that the South African Government will read these signals properly and consider lifting the state of emergency. Although it stops unrest in the short-term, such tough action is usually counter-productive."

CAPE TIMES

Homelands Policy Failure—Anthony Johnson writes in his "Midweek Politics" column on page 6 of Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 7 March that despite "overwhelming and growing evidence of the crisis facing the homeland system," government ministers over the years

have steadfastly refused to admit that the whole "grand apartheid experiment is an ill-conceived failure." Now with the military government in Transkei and Ciskei "making noises about re-uniting with South Africa," the time has come for Pretoria to admit "the homelands policy has bombed."

NEW NATION

Criticism of 'Unproductive' Violence—Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 9-15 March comments in its page 6 editorial on the violence in the homelands, saying: "While we understand the relief and the joy that the people felt at ridding themselves of the likes of Sebe, it is the type of undisciplined behaviour that is unproductive. Our victory and joy must always find expression in the building of organisations." "If we are not adequately prepared to provide leadership and guidance as issues develop and unfold, the opportunists in our midst will."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Open Cities 'Laboratories' for Postapartheid System—Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 9-15 March South Africa "isn't likely to have a black state president soon; but some of our big cities might have black mayors." Friedman believes the government could be about to allow the large cities to become "laboratories" for a postapartheid political system. Friedman refers to Planning Minister Hernus Kriel's remark that residents of free settlement areas "might be able to elect full, non-racial, local governments." But "if the government does want the open

cities to be a laboratory for a constitutional settlement, it might have to go further than simply allowing white cities to open." If Cape Town or Johannesburg decided to become free settlement areas the voters "would be those blacks and whites who can afford to live in what are now the white cities." Therefore, multiracial city government will only be a test of what a national settlement might look like if it includes the townships.

THE NATAL WITNESS

Call for Defense Minister Resignation—Commenting on the inquiry into hit squad allegations Pietermaritzburg THE NATAL WITNESS in English on 26 February says in a page 8 editorial Defense Force Minister Magnus Malan is in an "untenable" situation: "If he did not know what was going on, then he was culpably incompetent; if he did, and the allegations against the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] prove well-founded, he was complicit. Either way, he must go."

TIMES OF NAMIBIA

'Assurances' on Press Freedom—Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA in English on 7 March in its page 2 editorial refers to the recently held symposium on the electronic media asking: "Do we have to be grateful for Mr. Hamutenya's assurance that a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] government would keep its hands off the press, when our constitution guaranteed the freedom of the press as a non-derogable right? This would be taking lick-spittling too far. We ought not to expect 'assurances' about the very framework within which assurances can be given. The freedom of the press is part of the bill of rights as the precondition for assurances, of whatever kind."

Angola**Government Releases 145 'Amnestied' Persons***MB0903062490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1929 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Benguela, 8 Mar (ANGOP)—A total of 145 amnestied citizens were released in Benguela on 7 March under the terms of the amnesty law in force since 4 February 1989.

Those citizens had been sentenced to prison terms for crimes against state security.

UNITA Kills Conda District Commissar 6 Mar*MB0803195490 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1935 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Sumbe, 8 Mar (ANGOP)—UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] murdered Captain Antonio Queiros de Sousa Calado, commissar of Cuanza Sul Province's Conda District, on 6 March.

Capt. Sousa Calado was ambushed by a group of UNITA bandits as he traveled to Conda, 18 km from Sumbe, the capital of Cuanza Sul Province. The UNITA criminals also killed two FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers, destroyed the ambushed vehicle, and stole the goods it carried.

Antonio de Sousa Calado, 34, was born in Cuanza Sul Province's Libolo District. He served as FAPLA political commissar in various parts of the country.

Dos Santos Creates Mining Restructuring Commission*MB0803200290 Luanda ANGOP in French 1945 GMT
8 Mar 90*

[Text] Luanda, 8 Mar (ANGOP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has created a national commission for restructuring the mining and geological sectors, whose operations are closely monitored by the office of the president.

A communique issued by the president's office in Luanda today states this measure comes in the wake of a process for restructuring and merging the Trade and Industry Ministries, with the exclusion of the geological and mining sectors.

The commission's principal duties will be to restructure the sector until a supervisory organ is created, and preparing the necessary conditions for creating a governmental body to oversee the mining and geological sectors.

UNITA's Jonas Savimbi Interviewed 8 Mar*MB0903082190 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0500 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Interview with UNITA President Jonas Savimbi on 8 March; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Comrade President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, supreme commander of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola], we would like you to comment on the continued MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] claims that it is in control of Mavinga, a town which is in fact in UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] hands?

[Savimbi] Well, I think there has been a deliberate attempt not only by the MPLA, but also its friends to distort the facts. UNITA was the only warring faction which managed to send two journalists to Mavinga, namely Kal Flesh, a reputable French journalist, and an AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE journalist who left the town about two days ago. Today is 8 March, and so he left on 6 March, clearly stating that UNITA controlled Mavinga. I wonder why people are still stating that MPLA is holding Mavinga. However, it is my understanding that the Soviets have always been masters of disinformation. We would like the MPLA to send an independent journalist to Mavinga, like we have done. Moreover, we are inviting more journalists to come and see who is in control of Mavinga. If the MPLA cannot do this, I think we are just wasting our time by repeating the same things time and again. We ought to move forward as we have more important things to do.

[Reporter] Comrade President, another question deals with the bombings of Jamba. What can you say about this?

[Savimbi] The MPLA has bombed many targets, but it is aware that if it goes to Jamba it will face the response of our forces. So, to bomb (Mkwa) or (Seque) is not the same as bombing Jamba. What the MPLA is seeking to achieve is to create panic in order to break our will to resist. However, we would like to say that the MPLA is capable of bombing any area. Moreover, the MPLA knows too well that should it go to Jamba it will not come out laughing. So, Jamba is not an easy target for the MPLA.

[Reporter] I would like to know what is UNITA's position on the mediation of Angola's peace process. I understand that Zairian President Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has been mediating the conflict.

[Savimbi] UNITA's position is irreversible. As long as the sides involved do not condemn the role of President Mobutu, UNITA believes that he will remain the mediator of the Angolan conflict. We don't think UNITA should conduct its policy through the media, but rather through direct contacts and talks. So far nobody has told us that the role of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko has changed, and so we categorically state that he is still the mediator of the Angolan conflict, and the rest is only propaganda.

[Reporter] Finally, Comrade President we would like you to make an assessment of the country's political and military situation in view of the latest events in Mavinga and Yonde.

[Savimbi] I would like to mention that the MPLA has commented that it would never leave Mavinga, a town

which they did not capture. We believe the forces that the MPLA deployed from Cuito Cuanavale up to the outskirts of Mavinga should be withdrawn. This can either be done through negotiations or combat operations. UNITA is capable of forcing MPLA troops out of that area. I can give you the names of commanders that they have lost, namely Major Santana, commander of the 2d Tactical Group; Major Mario Diniz Ndonga, commander of the 3d Tactical Group; Captain Cesar Matos, political commissar of the 2d Tactical Group. These are senior officers who have been killed, the MPLA hasn't said a word about this.

We believe that the evolution of the situation on the main axis is favorable to UNITA simply because the enemy has been operating within our lines. As soon as the enemy penetrates 1 km into our lines, it has to cope with continued attacks. The MPLA has not had an easy life. Many of its soldiers have surrendered to UNITA, while others have been captured when searching for food and water. We don't think anybody will beg the MPLA to withdraw from UNITA's liberated areas. The MPLA must be forced to withdraw, and the situation is highly favorable to UNITA, and unfavorable to the MPLA.

If we take into consideration MPLA's contradictions, then we could ask how come the MPLA has been carrying bombing raids as a punitive action if it claims it hasn't suffered any defeats? What it means is that the MPLA has been suffering many setbacks throughout the country. Air raids and chemical warfare are the last weapons in MPLA hands. The MPLA's infantry and tanks have exhausted their resources.

So, I would like all our militants and armed forces to be confident. The difficult situation should become a favorable situation. UNITA has performed very well if we consider that this offensive was launched 75 days ago. The MPLA didn't expect to stop in Cuzumbia and Dinde. The MPLA intended to advance toward Likuwa and from here to Jamba, but it failed to achieve that. So, we are pleased with the performance of our troops.

We would like to send a message to the world. The world has accepted the MPLA's lies. What will the world say when the truth becomes common knowledge? Will it adapt itself to circumstances? It would be better that the world accepts the truth now. Like I said, our armed forces face a favorable position on the main axis and elsewhere.

[Reporter] Thank you very much.

UNITA Reports 9 Mar Military Situation

MB0903151090 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 1427 GMT 9 Mar 90

["Political and Military Situation Report" for 1200 GMT on 9 March—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. All enemy positions on the Mavinga front continue to be [word indistinct] thus only further complicating their situation. They can only hope for the arrival of the supply column that has managed to move a few more kilometers south of Mianei, where it was forced to stop after a clash that resulted in two [name indistinct] trucks carrying fuel, each with a 5,000-liter capacity, and two cargo trucks destroyed, as well as seven FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers killed.

Five UNITA soldiers were wounded.

2. This column was backed by the air force, which carried out raids over the area in which the column traveled and over Mavinga. Those aircraft dropped six phosphorus bombs and two others with other chemical products, prompting (?headaches), nausea, and fatigue among those affected.

3. The first group released a column from its base north of Mavinga post. [sentence as heard] That column was backed by armored cars. Our forces allowed them to get into the river and then attacked them, killing 22 FAPLA soldiers and destroying three BMP-1 armored cars, two T-55 tanks, and two tanker trucks. The other FAPLA forces fled back to their base [words indistinct] and a tanker truck.

4. (Frederico Breza), a FAPLA soldier, was captured [words indistinct] (?the column) was attacked by our forces, destroying three cargo trucks [words indistinct] our forces continue, committed to countering the MPLA's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] warmongering adventures [words indistinct] freedom, peace, and democracy [words indistinct]. [Issued] Office of the chief of General Staff, 9 March 1990

[Signed] Colonel Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

UNITA Commentary Assesses Military Situation

MB0803113990 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Angolan people have gone through extremely difficult times, during both the Portuguese colonial period and the present period, in the long march for liberty and democracy.

The anticolonial struggle was at its lowest point around 1964. The Portuguese colonial government was already shouting victory and planning to turn Angola into another Luso-tropical country, just like Brazil.

There then emerged a man with a deep motivation, a man who expressed the legitimate hopes of all Angolans, a man of determination and historic vision, to begin new experience inside the country by personally leading the resistance forces.

This is how the victory of the Angolan people over Portuguese colonialism was assured. It was assured thanks to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], led by our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Battles in eastern Angola, covering Moxico Province and a large part of Lunda Province, marked the history of Angola and Africa because UNITA was the sole liberation movement that had its general headquarters inside the country.

The divided liberation movements needed a major political force to unite them for negotiations with the Portuguese Government. History again clearly places in bright lights the name our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, who was able to establish a common platform for the Angolan fighting forces so they could demand in Alvor in January 1975 the total independence of Angola and the formation of a government chosen by the people, for the people, and led by the Angolan people.

All parties at the Penina negotiating table clearly agreed that 11 November would be Angolan Independence Day, preceded by free and democratic general elections and the formation of a constituent assembly that would choose the first sovereign government that is truly national and Angolan.

Through various demonstrations, the Angolan people expressed their joy and adherence to the path of genuine peace and national sovereignty. The MPLA-PT's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] hegemonic intentions prevented free and democratic elections and invited thousands of foreign soldiers into the country, who killed the Angolan people, looted their goods, and destroyed the national patrimony and Angola's cultural identity.

Two diametrically opposed possibilities then presented themselves to the Angolan people: capitulate before the colossal Soviet-Cuban war machinery or resist to save the fatherland and our people.

As faithful followers of the most heroic traditions of our ancestors, such as Queen Jinga, King Akwikwe, Dunduma, Mutuakivela, Mwakiva, and Mandume, the Angolan people, as always, chose the path of honor and dignity. They took up arms and experienced sacrifices never felt in Africa. They faithfully followed their leader in the bush, our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. Periods similar to these are found in mankind's written or oral history. We belong to the line of people who historically do not capitulate before oppression, humiliation, slavery, and exploitation.

UNITA's fight against Soviet-Cuban invading forces and their proteges, the MPLA-PT chieftains, allowed the peoples of southern Africa and the African Continent to become independent. It finally allowed the people still colonized to find liberty. Without UNITA, without the wise leadership of our beloved president, Dr. Jonas

Malheiro Savimbi, African peoples would continue today under the oppression of the USSR and its international agents. Africa was saved thanks to the heroic and noble blood of the Angolan people. The sons and daughters of this very beautiful land, Angola, must be praised.

We, the Angolan patriots, today are once again called upon to redouble efforts in light of a major historic challenge, a challenge that endangers our destiny. A total of 74 days of conventional battles have passed against a colossal war machinery mounted by Soviets to annihilate UNITA in our own liberated territory under the false pretext [words indistinct] however, understanding the deep implications of this fight, Angolan men and women rose up as one man and erected an unsurmountable fortress to defend inch-by-inch the Angolan free land with great intelligence, audacity, and determination.

Thus, Mavinga was saved, the free land of Angola was saved. All Angolans can be assured that hope for liberty and democracy is still alive and brightening.

The MPLA has deployed against our forces 25,000 soldiers, over 400 sophisticated tanks and armored cars, and an ultramodern air force and artillery. With all this war machinery, including Soviet military advisers, the MPLA-PT has been unable to break the Angolan people's desire to live free. All this military apparatus is only directed toward one front: Cuito Cuanavale and Mavinga.

In another nearby front, the Ionde front, heavy clashes have been going on for the past 61 days to defend the ideals of multiparty democracy and prosperity in Angola. There, too, UNITA is breaking the MPLA-PT's Soviet apparatus. The Angolan people, under UNITA leadership, proved to the world they can fight while building in the liberated land a new Angola where the people are happy and work freely to enhance the power of the Angolan fatherland and people.

The political and military situation at Cuito Cuanavale and Ionde fronts, as well as other parts of the country, have become favorable to UNITA. Major victories have been won, with MPLA-PT military units routed and their ultrasophisticated war material captured, including their M-46's and BMP-1's.

The genocidal offensive mounted by the MPLA in the country since December 1989 is a true sabotage against every national and international effort toward genuine peace and national reconciliation.

The MPLA-PT has refused to follow the path of peace and chose the militarist, warmongering, and genocidal path. The MPLA-PT war chieftains must demonstrate convincingly and concretely their desire for peace by withdrawing their forces from the free land of Angola and returning them to their initial positions.

It is absolutely out of the question that UNITA negotiate with the MPLA-PT while it continues to maintain its

forces in UNITA's liberated areas. Some observers, hoping the MPLA would defeat UNITA, are now so ashamed with the results on the battlefield that they no longer understand most elementary norms of a war of resistance such as ours in the face of a colossal pro-Soviet war machine.

The MPLA-PT troops have not occupied Mavinga. They were halted on the outskirts of Mavinga thanks to the wise military strategy of army General Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, our beloved president and commander in chief, and thanks to the efforts and determination of the glorious, patriotic, and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA.

When the international community least expected it, the glorious FALA forces left the MPLA-PT troops to move far off their central logistical bases and face a tide of heroic men who are defenders of Angola, the FALA soldiers. Gradually, MPLA-PT detachments are being systematically routed.

Yes, we are ready to negotiate, but under propitious conditions and under the mediation of Zairian President Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko and nothing else.

We remind the MPLA wanted to annihilate UNITA; Luanda regime leaders still harbor this intention. We want genuine negotiations, which is why the MPLA-PT forces must abandon areas where they are currently found in the free territory of Angola, returning to Cuito and Menongue and, if necessary, farther away.

We will never accept that the MPLA should be crowned with certain advantages for good political results, by carrying out warmongering and genocidal acts of aggression.

The MPLA actually does not want to negotiate; the MPLA wants to annihilate UNITA; the MPLA wants to force UNITA to capitulate. This will never happen.

UNITA must continue to resist and be victorious in this offensive to guarantee genuine peace and reconciliation. The MPLA-PT knows it cannot confront UNITA, because the overwhelming majority of the Angolan people support UNITA.

Democratic peoples worldwide: It is paramount to reinforce UNITA's political and military potential to safeguard liberty and democratic ideals in Angola. A one-party system, totalitarianism, intolerance, and slavery in Angola are unacceptable.

Just as other peoples in the world were able to achieve a multiparty democracy recently, we also deserve the same privilege.

Angolan people, UNITA militants: The time has come to mark in mankind's history, particularly in Angolan history, a glorious chapter, a chapter of the victory of forces fighting for genuine peace, national reconciliation, and the prosperity of Angola.

Long live peace! Long live liberty! Long live democracy!

Botswana

Government Considers Opening More Border Posts

MB0803150890 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] The government is considering opening new border posts along its borders with Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa during the course of the next financial year.

This was said in Parliament yesterday by the minister of labor and home affairs, Mr. Patrick Balopi, when presenting estimates for his ministry. He requested Parliament to approve over 8.5 million pula for the recurrent and development budget.

Mr. Balopi said it had been the concern of everybody that it was too much to expect people from areas such as Maitengwe, (Kopachanko), and (Tomolale) to go to Ramokwebane in order to enter Zimbabwe.

This concern had also been raised and endorsed by the Botswana-Zimbabwe Permanent Commission on Defense and Security. The commission advised that border posts should be opened at four locations along the border between the two countries. The (Banabasenga) border post was opened as a result of that recommendation.

The minister said a feasibility study on physical infrastructure is going on for (Mashambe), while Maitengwe and (Masiloje) are under consideration. Other border posts are being considered elsewhere. The (Ngoma) border post is currently under construction. At (Makopong), construction work will begin next month, while (Mohembo), McCarthyhurst, and Bokspits are under consideration.

Minister Concedes 'Indiscipline' in Public Service

MB0803063390 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1110 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] The minister for presidential affairs and public administration, Lieutenant General Mompoti Merafhe, has conceded that there is a lot of indiscipline in the public service.

Replying to accusations made by MP's during the debate on the estimate of the state president yesterday, Gen. Merafhe said he found no reason why he should not dismiss an officer from work when he himself can be dismissed by the president within seconds.

He said he agreed with the minister of agricultural, Mr. Daniel Kwelagobe, that the Public Service Act should be amended and strengthened with a view to closing all the loopholes in it.

Mr. Kwelagobe had deplored the lack of discipline in the public service. He expressed fears that this would breed corruption unless the situation was remedied immediately. Mr. Kwelagobe said to remedy the situation there was the need to look into ways of amending the Public Service Act.

Gen. Merafhe also responded to accusations leveled against the Department of Information and Broadcasting. He said it was untrue that the department discriminated against opposition parties in its coverage of news. He reminded members of Parliament that Radio Botswana was a service station and should be seen to be playing that role for government departments.

Gen. Merafhe said because the government was liberal in its thinking, it has allowed opposition parties the use of the radio station. He also said that it should be noted that the government was competing with the opposition BNF [Botswana National Front] for the use of the radio because the station was established to serve the government.

The minister also informed Parliament that Radio Botswana was considering introducing national news which would last for about 15 minutes. He explained that this was being considered to give enough coverage to local news. This will be done despite the station having limited resources and capacity.

Gen. Merafhe also reacted to allegations of harassment of suspects by the police. He said the police have never and would never be allowed to assault suspects. He, however, said he welcomed constructive criticism of the police, and promised to investigate allegations by the recently assaulted two residents of Gaborone West during questioning.

Editorial Views Effect of Mandela Release

MB0803150290 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 16 Feb 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Mandela, De Klerk Can Build a New South Africa"]

[Text] The title of Mr Nelson Mandela's most read biography published immediately after he was sent to jail, is "No Easy Walk to Freedom."

As Mr Mandela marched to freedom after 27 years of incarcerations over the weekend, nothing could have been more comforting to him and his well wishers than his historic title.

For Mr Mandela spent about three decades in prison only to return to South Africa which though seemingly changing to civilisation, is still controlled by the white minority. He is returning to a South Africa which is torn between those who want change towards majority rule and those who are making relentless efforts to retain white supremacy.

When Mr Mandela took the mantle to leadership of black revolt in the 50s and early 60s, he knew he was challenging the most vicious political system since the days of Adolf Hitler. He knew the risks involved and that it was a matter of life and death. When he addressed a massive rally in Cape Town soon after his release from prison, he repeated the words he said before the magistrate who sentenced him to life imprisonment in 1962.

"During my lifetime I have dedicated myself to this struggle of the African people. I have fought against white domination, and I have fought against black domination. I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

We must hasten to say that the release of Mr Mandela is the result of a magic key or miracle. It is the work of President F.W. de Klerk who has astounded the world by the speed at which he is attempting to bring about reconciliation of all races who regard South Africa as their home and have no other home to fall back on.

His pace of reform has made the rightwing of his Afrikaner tribe very jittery. Already the white supremacist Conservative Party and other rightwing organisations are calling for the closing of ranks to fight what they regard as Mr De Klerk's capulation and selling South Africa to the ANC [African National Congress] at the most affordable price.

But those who cherish the ideas of a free and democratic South Africa regard him as another Abraham Lincoln who signed the Emancipation Proclamation and had to face grim reality of civil war in order to end slavery.

Both Mr de Klerk and Mr Mandela are men of high integrity and vision and have the capacity to build a new South Africa which will be a happy home to all its people where men and women will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of the character as the great American civil rights leader, Martin Luther King put it.

We certainly wish the people of South Africa well in their difficult walk to freedom.

Comoros

URDC Leader To Support Djohar in Second Round

EA0703145090 Moroni Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 6 Mar 90

[Text] [Words indistinct] dealings behind the political scene have already started since yesterday. [passage indistinct] Everyone wants to move quickly. It is certain that alliances have already been struck as we are talking to you. Political leaders are expected to make great statements shortly on their stand and to whom they would like to pledge their support.

Meanwhile, and in the light of the results that have just been released by Omar Tamou, the interior minister, following is the first statement, that of the Union for a Democratic Republic in the Comoros [URDC] under the leadership of Mouzaoir Abdallah, a former minister of foreign affairs, who has held talks with Said Mohamed Djohar, candidate for the 11 March elections.

At the end of the meeting the following communique was released, and I quote: Mouzaoir Abdallah, on behalf of the URDC, has pledged his active and resolute support to candidate Said Mohamed Djohar. On his part, candidate Said Mohamed Djohar has reaffirmed his determination to put in place all the necessary legislative, regulatory and psychological conditions for rendering irreversible the process of democratizing the political life which was launched in the course of the mandate of the interim leadership.

To that effect, he is determined, once elected to the supreme office: One, to appoint an open government as an expression of his desire for change; Second to carry out, in the near future:

(A) A revival of the federal assembly and the town council,

(B) The establishment of a national joint committee made up of representatives of political parties charged with drafting the constitution,

(C) The resumption of negotiations with the IMF and the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development with a view to signing the [word indistinct] with due consideration of the new policies as will be defined by the new government.

Finally, and most important of all, candidate Said Mohamed Djohar is committed to striving with determination for the building of a free and prosperous Comoran society, a society that will relentlessly correct injustice and will be capable of offering good opportunities to everyone; a society that will value each person's personal qualities and enable them to develop for the service of the national community, and finally, a society that will adapt itself to the exact understanding of an international environment.

This communique was issued in Moroni on 6 March 1990 and signed by Said Mohamed Djohar and Mouzaoir Abdallah.

Mozambique

South Africa's Van Heerden Arrives in Maputo

MB0903120790 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] A South African delegation headed by Neil van Heerden, director general of South Africa's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is in Maputo. The delegation is in the Mozambican capital at the invitation of President Joaquim Chissano.

Chissano Dismisses 'Senior' Army Cadres

MB0803145090 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] The president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces-People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique has relieved from their posts the following three senior cadres of the Ministry of Defense:

Lieutenant General Joaquim Munhepe, from the post of general director of cadres and training in the Ministry of Defense; Colonel Ismael Mussa Mangureira, from the post of general director of logistics; and Lazaro Mathe, from the post of general director of military equipment and weaponry.

Namibia

Independence Celebrations Attendance Confirmed

MB0903071690 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 9 Mar 90

[Text] The Egyptian observer mission in Windhoek has confirmed that Egyptian head of state Husni Mubarak will attend Namibia's independence celebrations later this month. Mr. Mubarak will also be attending the celebrations in his capacity as Chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

Confirmation has also been received that Indian Prime Minister Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi will be attending the celebrations.

Foreign Ministers of several countries have indicated that they will be attending the celebrations. They are West Germany's Mr. Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Finland's Mr. Paasio Pertti; Sweden's Sten Andersson; and Spain's Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez.

Our political news staff reports that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is also expected to attend the independence celebrations. However, no confirmation has yet been received.

Police Spokesman Views Security

MB0803090690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0840 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Windhoek March 8 SAPA—Security for dignitaries attending Namibia's independence celebrations would be up to international standards, SWA [South-West Africa] Police spokesman Chief Inspector Derek Brune said in Windhoek.

"The whole matter is being looked at and is quite an operation in view of the 164 delegations invited," he told SAPA.

Many delegations would also bring their own security people, as was standard practice, and the SWA Police had received extremely good cooperation from all the ministries involved.

Extra SWA Police officers would be brought in from outlying districts to help, he said.

"The security operation will be up to international standards."

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are the first foreign dignitaries to officially announce they will attend the independence celebrations.

A host of international leaders are expected in Namibia between March 20 and 21 for the festivities. According to organisers accommodation is being arranged in and around Windhoek for 1,500 state guests and 4,000 other high-ranking visitors.

The VIP's will arrive almost exclusively by air and the chief traffic controller at Windhoek Airport, Mr Gernot Riedel, is confident there would be enough manpower to control air traffic during the period.

Two volunteers from the United Nations, one from Swaziland and three local officers, would manage air traffic during independence week, he said.

Constituent Assembly Adopts New Coat of Arms

*MB0903101490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0931 GMT 9 Mar 90*

[Text] Windhoek March 9 SAPA—The coat of arms of the Republic of Namibia was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly (CA) on Friday [9 March].

The coat consists of a shield with the newly-adopted national flag of the soon-to-be-independent state on it.

The shield is flanked by two oryx (gemsbok) antelope, with a fish eagle at the top.

The bottom of the shield is supported by Namib sand with a welwitschia mirabilis growing on it.

At the very bottom are the words "unity, liberty, justice" on a yellow banner.

Presenting the coat of arms to the CA, information and broadcasting minister-designate and chairman of the sub-committee on national symbols, Mr. Hidipo Hamutenya, explained the oryx was a hardy indigenous animal, known for its elegance, pride and bravery.

"Not even the lion can prey on it easily," he said.

The eagle, king of the sky, was famous for its ability to see far and clearly.

"It symbolises that we want to be a far-sighted nation," he said.

The welwitschia is an ancient plant which grows in the extremely inhospitable sands of the Skeleton Coast. It is famous for its ability to survive for very long under harsh conditions.

The motto was compiled of key words from the Constitution, Mr. Hamutenya said.

Mr. Mose Tjitendero—was elected acting chairman in the absence of Mr. Hage Geingob—explained the coat of arms would go into production as soon as possible, but would not be used before independence. It will be adopted by an act of parliament at a later stage.

Mr. Hamutenya suggested that a draft bill on the coat of arms be prepared for adoption immediately after the CA is converted into the national assembly on independence day. He said there were ministers-designate who wanted to use it immediately.

Mr. Hamutenya also pointed out that the sub-committee on national symbols had not yet finalised an anthem or seal of state. He suggested that a simple theme on independence be drafted to be sung to the melody of "Nkosi Sikelel iAfrika"—"the African Anthem"—at independence celebrations.

Mr. Hamutenya said the hoisting of the Namibian flag was illegal before independence and appealed to people in Windhoek who were flying the standard to take it down until independence.

The CA meets again next Friday at 10am to sign edited copies of the Constitution.

SWAPO To Cease Angolan Activities

*MB0803072790 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 0600 GMT 8 Mar 90*

[Text] Jesaya Nyamu, the South-West African People's Organization's [SWAPO] chief representative in Angola, says the organization's activities in Angola are expected to cease within the next 3 months.

Nyamu told the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation that there are about 300 SWAPO representatives in Luanda still involved in (?health) and logistical activities. He said, although these officials would like to return to Namibia, they are busy with the establishment of future diplomatic representation in Angola.

Nyamu says (?the intention is) to appoint diplomatic officials in foreign countries within 6 to 12 months after Namibia's independence.

He said the estimated 300 students at SWAPO's technical school, near Luanda, are due to complete their studies within 18 months, after which the school will be closed.

He added that SWAPO has valuable interests in Angola, including communal property, houses, medical supplies, and farming equipment.

Angolan Trade Delegation Arrives in Windhoek 5 Mar

MB0703201290 Luanda ANGOP in French 1929 GMT
7 Mar 90

[Text] Harare, 7 Mar (ANGOP)—An Angola trade delegation arrived in Windhoek on 5 March on a 4-day working visit to Namibia to promote bilateral trade relations.

Twenty-five people make up the Angolan team led by Mrs. Antonia Inacio dos Santos, chairwoman of the trade and industry chambers.

On her arrival in the Namibian capital, Mrs. dos Santos said her delegation is visiting Namibia in reply to a visit to Angola by a group of Namibian businessmen last January.

During its stay in this country, which is set to become independent on 21 March, the Angolan trade team will establish a series of contacts to explore possibilities for bilateral trade and future cooperation in various fields.

The talks will focus on the utilization of southern Angola's Namibe harbor as an outlet for Namibian imports and exports.

Gert Hanekom, who will be the future Namibian Government's agriculture minister, has recently said that his country hopes to receive water from southern Angola's Cunene River through the Calueque hydroelectric dam, adding that in return, Namibia is prepared to supply technical assistance for building roads and housing in Angola.

Swaziland

MP's Call for Direct Parliamentary Elections

MB0803083490 Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER
in English 8 Mar 90 p 1

[By John Dlamini]

[Excerpt] Member of Parliament [MP] Mr. Richard Themba Dlamini charged in the House of Assembly yesterday that people would boycott future elections under the Tinkhundla [electing members to the electoral college] system unless it is revamped.

Another MP, Mr. George Potgieter, said when the system is revamped as the authorities have pledged, this should be done completely and thoroughly: the Electoral College should be scrapped and MP's directly chosen by the people.

The two were speaking when the House of Assembly went into a Committee of Supply to debate allocations of at least E17 million to the Tinkhundla Office for the year 1990/91 which begins on April 1.

Mr. Dlamini said the majority of the people were of the belief that candidates elected at Tinkhundla centres were MPs, when the chosen candidates form the Electoral

College which then chooses MPs. He said when the people's aspirations are not put into action by the government, the people start grumbling because in the first place they never elected the Parliamentarians.

"That is why there is friction between the people and Parliament. If the situation is not changed the people will finally boycott the general election," Mr. Dlamini said.

He said the machinery through which Tinkhundla centres have to convey their development ideas as well as concerns for Government scrutiny appears not working effectively and the people are already grumbling. [passage omitted]

Police Seize 'Large Arms Cache' 7 Mar

MB0803100290 Mbabane THE TIMES OF
SWAZILAND in English 8 Mar 90 p 24

[By Donny Nxumalo]

[Text] A large cache of arms of war was yesterday seized by Manzini police in a dawn swoop along the hub's main streets.

The cache, said to be so huge that it is capable of blowing up the hub in five minutes, was seized when the police stopped a van loaded with them, at Nkoseluhlaza Street at 3am yesterday.

The police arrested three men—two South Africans and a Swazi—in connection with the find.

Police authorities were yesterday so sensitive about the issue that they announced that in future they would be unwilling to reveal a run-down of such weapons seized.

By 9am yesterday, the guns were still being off-loaded from the car, a Mazda van.

The van belongs to a local lawyer, according to Times investigations at the Central Motor Registry office in Mbabane.

Last night, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr Mnguni Simelane said the force has now decided not to have seized arms of war photographed by the Press.

Asked if it was true the arms were capable of doing considerable damage to Manzini by their size, Mr. Simelane said: "That could be true but we do not want to say that."

Police PRO, Mr. Azaria Ndzimandze said the three were found along Nkoseluhlaza Street at 3am when the police arrested them.

'Militant Elements' Linked to Find

MB0803100390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0948 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Mbabane March 8 SAPA—Swazi police confirmed on Thursday [8 March] that police in Manzini

had seized one of the biggest ever caches of arms and ammunition found in the country, and arrested three men, when police stopped a van in Manzini about 3am on Wednesday.

Deputy Police Commissioner Mnguni Simelane confirmed that two South Africans and a Swazi national had been arrested and were being held in custody for questioning.

They are Mr Temba Mbane, 28, of Germiston, SA [South Africa], Mr Joe Luthuli, 24, of Soweto, SA, and a Swazi national aged 17.

A police spokesman said the arms included 11 AK47s, 12 AK47 magazines, 35 handgrenades, 15 limpet mines and more than 1,500 rounds of rifle ammunition.

The spokesman said the incident clearly indicated that despite the political changes in SA, there were still militant elements, believed to be members of the ANC [African National Congress], who were persisting in contravening Swaziland's laws and policies, which forbid the importation and possession of arms of war, and the use of the country's territory as a transit route or base to attack a neighbouring state.

Zambia

Joint Angolan Security Commission Meets 8 Mar

MB0803211590 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] The secretary of state for defense and security, Comrade Akex Shapi, has urged the Third World countries to pool their resources and protect their independence in view of the changes in Eastern Europe.

[Words indistinct] many industrialized nations would focus attention on Eastern Europe, (?supporting) investment and aid [word indistinct] a challenge for cooperation among Third World countries, especially the Front-line States.

Opening the Zambia-Angola joint permanent commission meeting on defense and security at Mulungushi International Conference Center, Comrade Shapi welcomed Angola's efforts to [words indistinct] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] bandits [words indistinct] peace initiatives.

Report Details MNR 'Cross-Border Raids'

MB0803170790 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 8 Mar 90

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are rather contradictory reports from Zambia about the situation on the border with Mozambique. It has been a tense region, with frequent cross-border raids by MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels from Mozambique.

The Zambian authorities now claim that the MNR has retreated from the border region back into Mozambique, but that has not prevented a lot of teachers fleeing local schools on the Zambian side of the border, refusing to return because of fears of rebel attacks and leaving a lot of schools without teachers.

From Lusaka, John Lukelo reports:

[Lukelo] According to a report carried by the government-owned Zambian DAILY MAIL, teachers have abandoned 20 primary and basic schools between a 160-km stretch in Zambia's Eastern Province, along the border with Mozambique. The report says the teachers are running away because of insecurity caused by MNR violence.

Classes have been disrupted since January, and the situation has been made worse because new graduate teachers have refused to take up their new jobs in the schools.

Eastern Province chief education officer Mr. (Joel Musekhe) has confirmed the flight of the teachers from the 20 schools and that efforts to persuade them to return have been ignored. He said he had visited some of the schools, where he was surprised to sometimes find only a headmaster, while the rest of the teachers had fled.

District education officers have been instructed to tour the schools to find out which teachers have refused to return to class. Their salaries will then be withheld until they report for work. At one school, for instance, six out of a total of 15 teachers are still working, while the rest have run away.

At another school, only the headmaster, Mr. (Augustine Sakhalala), has remained behind.

Since January last year, more than 30 Zambians have been killed in MNR raids on border villages. Those killed include teachers and children. Some 25 suspected MNR bandits have been captured over the same period.

Benin

1988 Coup Attempt Figures Said Amnestied

AB0803154790 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT
8 Mar 90

[Text] Cotonou, March 8 (AFP)—The people accused of mounting three attempted coups in Benin in 1988 have been amnestied, the government paper EHUZU reported in its latest edition late Wednesday [7 March].

They include 19 soldiers implicated in a bid to win power in March of that year by Lieutenant-Colonel Francois Kouyami, who is on the run.

Their trial was adjourned for the sixth time in January.

A June coup bid saw Captains Fousseini Gomina and Amadou Adbouramane and civilians Mama Bio Soumaila and Ahmed Kadi Youba jailed in February last year for from 10 to 20 years.

The third coup attempt was thwarted in October 1988, but the suspects have never been identified.

Ivory Coast

President Houphouet-Boigny Meets Foreign Media

AB0703200590 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN
in French 7 Mar 90 pp 11-15

[Excerpts] The head of state yesterday held a news conference attended by about 40 foreign journalists at his residence in Cocody. He successively discussed issues concerning raw materials, events of the past few days, austerity measures envisaged by the government, the multiparty system, and so on.... Concerning the austerity measures, the president was reassuring: "Support measures will be taken to reduce the cost of living." Here is the full text text of this news conference:

[Robert Minangoy, RFI, La Cinq] Mr. President, how can you explain last week's events, especially the street demonstrations that were hostile to you?

[Houphouet-Boigny] It is normal. None of my African counterparts has explained to civil servants the reasons why salaries were being cut. Based on our constant policy of dialogue, I thought—and I have no regrets—that it was my duty to tell my people the rationale behind these cuts and to inquire about their views.

I do not want to go too far back. I know you, Mr. Minangoy: I believe in God as you do. Even God Himself, the creator of the world, has never secured unanimity from mankind: There may be some dissent. Many strikes and protests are held in your countries. You do not make a big fuss about them, but when it comes to Africa, they are big stories: bloodshed in Ivory Coast, bloodshed in Abidjan. You have come to this country many times and traveled around. Can you ever say that you have witnessed any bloodshed since I have been president?

I was 11 years old when I made the pledge not to shed any blood in this country. So far, by the help of God, I have kept this pledge. Of course, there were clashes. But if you are so well informed, you should go and ask if anyone was hurt during these events of which you are speaking. Nobody was hurt, because strict instructions were given to the militants.

I say it again, I have not achieved unity among the militants, it would be utopian to expect that. Moreover, there are various trends within the Socialist Party, Rally for the Republic, and several other parties, and this is normal. But when it comes to Africa, it is dramatized. When you look at me sitting here in front of you, you think of the old "senile" man ready for retirement. I would like you to leave aside such questions, because I want to speak to my people first. They have been summoned to listen to me but the meeting has only been delayed, not canceled. I will give explanations and the people will be pleased to hear them, for this has not been done anywhere else.

I will explain the reasons why, at the end of a long and dogged resistance, while salary adjustments started in some countries between three and four years ago, having resisted, having knocked on every door, having asked to maintain the purchasing power of our workers, I ran up against a wall of incomprehension and money. It is on the underlying causes of this behavior that I would like journalists to ask questions. [passage omitted]

Our country is not an industrially developed one. It is therefore a problem of exchange between developed countries and developing ones. I have told you that it must be within the context of respect for the interests of the parties involved. I am going to give just two examples so as not to delay you further: I have the painful feeling that people want to destabilize African countries. Out of 18 agricultural export commodities, Ivory Coast exports 10 of them and occupies a most favorable position.

First, timber was for a long time our main product, and for its quality, we were considered as the world's first producer and exporter of precious timber. We have lost a lot. Out of 18 million hectares of forest, we are now left with only 3 million. So let us not speak about timber. [passage omitted]

What products did we have after timber? People have forgotten that on my return from France where I spent 15 years in the French Parliament and was member of six French Governments, I found my country in a difficult situation. It was lagging behind the others. Certainly, we were the last of the French colonies. The colony was a coast of bad people rejected by all. [passage omitted]

We worked hard, and we became the first cocoa producer with 825,000 metric tons during a season, and we will maintain this production level this year. We have become the world's third coffee producer, and the first palm oil producer and exporter in Africa just behind

Malaysia; there are countries such as Nigeria that produce more but consume all their production. We export our product. We are the world's first copra producer. [passage omitted]

If all the products I just enumerated had been sold at a minimum fair price, Ivory Coast would have earned 1.5 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs every year. We reached the figure of 1,000 billion CFA francs, and all of a sudden, for no specific reason, prices dropped from 1,000 and 1,200 CFA francs per kg for coffee and Cocoa, to 300 CFA francs, which resulted in more than a 70-percent drop in our revenue. Would you have accepted such a situation in a developed country? [passage omitted]

I am talking to French nationals in case there are any, I am also talking to friends coming from other parts of the world. You should listen to what I am saying and take it as an inspiration: With one kg of coffee, you can serve a minimum of 50 cups of coffee. A cup of coffee in a modest restaurant costs 600 CFA francs; just multiply this figure by 50, that gives 30,000 CFA francs. [passage omitted]

They say that coffee is a stimulating drink. Workers especially need this coffee, but they cannot afford a 600 CFA francs cup of coffee. If the cup of coffee could cost 200 to 400, you are not losing any money and that would mean 10,000 to 15,000 or 20,000 CFA francs for our country instead of 50,000 CFA francs. [sentence as published] They could then at least afford two cups of coffee. As you can see, we do not have to go far to reach a quarter of the total consumption.

Let us now discuss cocoa. We have four ways of using cocoa:

First, it is processed for chocolate. Sugar and nuts are added to it. Second, it is used as cocoa powder for a breakfast drink. You need more milk and you need to produce more milk. At 85 I am not naive, and you cannot say that I am a demagogue; I am not claiming that it is because of our cocoa that you consume milk, but at least a portion of this production is used during breakfast. Third, cocoa is used in cosmetics. It is difficult to evaluate the cost. Fourth, it is used in pharmaceuticals. I am 85 years old and about 80 percent of the people that age suffer from hemorrhoids, and what is used in the cure? They are treated with suppositories in which cocoa and other ingredients are used. With cocoa selling at 300 to 400 CFA francs per kg here, look at how much is really collected in the sales of cocoa products there!

I would like you to help us make people understand what is going on. This is not fair. [passage omitted]

You celebrate the 18 June statement by De Gaulle, we celebrate his 30 January 1944 statement: France has the duty to lead the peoples of whom she is in charge to the phase in which they are capable of democratically solving their own problems. For us, this De Gaulle is the great De Gaulle, the great decolonizer. We served in

great numbers in your Parliament, in the Senate, the National Assembly, the Assembly of the French Union. And some of us, like your humble servant, were members of six successive governments. [passage omitted]

Here, we have always encouraged the low income people and we have always defended the humble by granting them 30,000 CFA francs per hectare of cocoa cultivated lands, whereas Ghana's production was dropping from 550,000 metric tons per hectare to 250,000 metric tons, and Nigerian production fell from 285,000 metric tons to 120,000 metric tons. Had the crisis not arisen and had we not discontinued our grants to farmers, today we would have been producing 1 million metric tons. Then, they would have said that there was overproduction. At the same time, multinational companies who are speaking of overproduction will go and cultivate cocoa in Malaysia. Fortunately for us and unfortunately for them, they did not take into account the law of nature. You cannot produce Burgundy wine in Bordeaux and Bordeaux wine in the Burgundy region.

Their Malaysian cocoa is sour, and it was even discovered that it was toxic. They were forced to stop the production at 250,000 metric tons. They could not go farther. All they have to do is be less selfish to have coffee and cocoa to consume. What does that mean? I told you before: Let the farmers, the factory workers and the workers who need stimulating beverages—let me tell you a secret: I do not drink alcohol or coffee, I do not smoke, I could not therefore appreciate the stimulus they are talking about—drink two to three cups. There is no overproduction. With your brothers from Eastern Europe now free, there could be a shortage of coffee on the condition that some selfish minority does not purchase the fruit of our toil at a miserable price.

Producers like us are not paid. The true consumer is not the one with whom we deal. He, the consumer, also drinks our coffee at too high a price, and pays too high a price for our cocoa. That is the tragedy. So, Mr. Minangoy, I am putting the challenge to you, and I am asking you, because you put the question to me, to develop these points that I have just mentioned. This is not in any way contradictory. No one can tell you that with a kilo of coffee, 50 cups of coffee are not served. No one can tell you either that cocoa is not used in the four ways that I have just related to you. Say it loud and clear that it is not 400 francs, but well over 1,000 francs for a kilo of cocoa.

So, why this policy, why these low prices in our countries? I have no proof, but I am just observing the effects. One gets the feeling that there are plans to carry out destabilizations. And it is a country like ours, with, at its head, Houphouet-Boigny, who has always taken his pilgrim's staff, who has gone to the United States, who saw Kennedy, who saw Johnson, who saw Nixon, who saw Reagan, except Carter, and who has always exposed to them all these problems; and following consultations

with the ministers of finance and the ministers of agriculture of our respective countries, I was always proved right.

But when the decision has to be taken at the summit, and when the document is presented to the summit, then it becomes another story altogether. One after the other, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Reagan, told me: "You are right, Mr. President. Unfortunately, the prices of raw materials do not depend on us, but on the New York Stock Exchange, to which have been added today the Chicago and London Stock Exchanges". [passage omitted]

We do not deserve this situation. We must conceive North-South cooperation in a nobler, more humane light. Our grandchildren and your grandchildren, who are going to continue this cooperation, must do it in friendship and in solidarity, not in rancor; nothing good is built on the foundation of rancor. [passage omitted]

You do not have raw materials in Europe. Coal is outmoded. The iron of Lorraine which caused so much bloodshed is now only a distant souvenir. But it is Africa which you colonized that enables you to have these raw materials. It is not Asia, which is so rich, but so highly populated that its raw materials are insufficient for their own consumption; it is not Latin America, which is too close to the Americans (I will not say that it is a preserve) but too close to the Americas and which has less raw materials than we. America itself does not have any. [passage omitted]

We do not participate in the fixing of the prices. One has the feeling that one is seeing our products being played with in a casino. It is beautiful, it is human. But those who go to the casino must be conscious of what they are going to gain and conscious of what they are going to lose, because the casino itself will always win. Whether you who are playing win or lose, there will always be something left for the casino. But it is done with one's own money. But with what is being played? It is our money, that is, with our raw materials. We are not consulted, and you, you keep on saying that this country or that owes billions.

Up to 1983, Ivory Coast regularly paid its debts. When I was on an official visit to the United States, on the esplanade of the White House, Reagan paid tribute to us because we were paying our debts regularly. With the one trillion [CFA francs] that we were earning at that time, we had the means of paying what we borrowed, we had the means of honoring our working budget and our development budget commitments, and we had enough left to continue the growth that had been considered as a miracle. But today, we do not have money any longer. With 300 or 400 francs, we can hardly pay the farmer who has agreed to lose 200 billion [CFA francs] this year from the two key products: cocoa, and coffee. The government has nothing. You can understand.

Then, you understand why the dissatisfaction. And who is at the root of this situation? Who is financing this situation? Why are these children, aged between 12 and 14, for whom we have sacrificed and we are proud of have done so, being thrown into the streets. I have given instructions that no single hair of these kids is touched. Thank God, none of them was hurt. I preferred to send them on vacation to their families until further notice, until the situation is restored. So, the speech I was going to make had to be shelved. You will understand that my people should be the first to learn about the measures that we intended to take in the interest of the country.

We are talking, this is a country of dialogue. I have received in turns the representatives of the social strata in this hall. We are talking. We are patient. But when all aspects must have been fully discussed—several people will deliberate on the issue—it will be my sole responsibility to make the decision. It is up to me, as the leader of the country, to make the necessary decisions. But we have not reached this stage yet. I am discussing, we hear unpleasant words uttered at times, some threats are made. But when one agrees to assume the responsibilities of leader of a country, one must accept to live dangerously.

But the danger is not at that place only. Those that I denounce and denounce are only the ones who are at the root of this policy of destabilization in Africa. If they are not capable of revolting the people against you, they are capable of all other things. But I have confidence in God. Everyday I say: "I leave my fate in the hands of the Everlasting. I place all my confidence in him. I know that he will act more than I think." I promised and I maintain this: I have decided never to cause anybody's blood to be poured. [passage omitted]

[LE FIGARO] Mr. President, during the recent demonstrations, we heard several voices calling for the introduction of a multiparty system. What is your answer to their call?

[Houphouet-Boigny] This question was put to me in the United States during my first official visit there. I asked the journalists to allow me to give a frank answer to their question by asking them another question. I said: During the first month of the first year of your independence, how many parties did you have?

They thought a while and said: We had only the party of independence [as published]. We later had two parties.

We did not inherit a nation from France. A nation is built, it is a painstaking undertaking. We inherited a state. The Ivory Coast has 68 indigenous groups which do not understand one another's dialects and which have different customs. We have made some progress. What does that mean? At the beginning, we had a national list for the deputies. Practically speaking, I was the one who was appointing the deputies.

Why? Because we had some young people who we sent to France. At that time, we did not have high schools yet, not to speak of a university. After their return, they

were not well known, and if there were to be elections, they would not have been elected. To this effect, the old hands asked me to establish a national list on which the old hands were progressively excluded and voluntarily, the old hands made room for the young ones who were coming up.

After having the majority of the young ones on the national lists, and after dividing the country into administrative districts, we decided to place our confidence in the people without prior investiture. Have you ever heard of any such experience anywhere in Europe or even in the USSR, where candidates are presented without any prior investiture? But we have done so and we are presently at our third legislature. But where did these young men present themselves? Nowhere else but in their own regions. [passage omitted]

It is a painstaking undertaking. As Renan said, the day we can live together and form a community is still far away.

That is why we have provided in our Constitution—because we have gaps, for it is difficult to build with narrow minds—the possibility to see formed other parties and other political organizations in our country. But as you know, how many parties are there in Ethiopia, in Somalia, in Zimbabwe, in Zambia, in Tanzania, in Zaire, in Congo, in Gabon, in the Central African Republic, in Kenya, in Burundi, in Rwanda, and in Chad? In Senegal, we know that there are some thirty-six parties, and I have confidence in my Senegalese brothers. But the problem facing us now is not, however, solved yet. There is also a single party in Lome. Do you think that if the countries I have just mentioned had not closely examined the realities of their countries, they would have chosen the one party system?

You took centuries upon centuries to build your national unity, but you want us to be like you just after thirty years? This is not serious. Today, a Corsican can present himself in Brittany, because before being a Corsican or a Breton, he is a French citizen. But we have not reached that stage yet. We are either Baoule, Bete, or Yaccouba before being Ivorian. But we are working hard to overcome this tendency, so that tomorrow, or the sooner the better, we can say that we are first Ivorians before considering ourselves as Baoule, Attie, Alladian, or others. These are our reasons for choosing the one-party system.

I have heard that you have just been writing anything at all, but I do not respond. The elephant is our national emblem in the Ivory Coast. It is an animal. I would not like to be more animal than the animal. In our country, when you shoot at the elephant and it is not hurt, it only continues its way. It does not change. There are critics, there are some words, words that could hurt others, but they do not hurt me, because I know that those who are saying them do not think.

I am currently holding consultations aimed at finding ways and means of recovering our economy and I am

reserving my answer. They tell us, do not do this; and we agree. But they do not suggest to us what we must do. It is easy to criticize. I will not talk of this today. You will probably have to come back on the day that I will make the major statement; if only you will kindly come back. [passage omitted]

You can amuse yourself by playing this game, because your country has achieved something. But we are just beginners. Any division will retard us. See all that has been happening these days. You are alarming yourselves. As for me, I am calm. With these divisions, we are losing time, whereas our task is difficult. [passage omitted]

But then, for God's sake, stop dividing us. Stop fanning the fire.

Someone—I think, my chief of protocol—told me recently that you have dared to show on television in Paris the painful scenes filmed during the funeral of Roger Fulgence Kassy [a famous television personality]. On this occasion, there were scuffles, and that is what you showed on television in Paris, commenting on the scuffles in Ivory Coast. This is not serious. Now that you have come here, you have walked or driven around: Have you seen any scuffles? Indeed, you have seen soldiers. What did Lyautey formerly say? He said: "Show your strength so that you will not have to use it." Since we do not want to use strength, those who chant and send children out into the streets but are unwilling to march with them should know that in Ivory Coast, as I have said several times, if I were faced with the alternatives of resorting to injustice or allowing disorder, I would not hesitate to choose injustice. This is because one will always have the time to correct an injustice; but when one is soft and allows disorder, this will prove dangerous.

Thus, we would rather emulate the Americans, who enjoy stability—stability in a just society. Lincoln was assassinated, but America moves on. Kennedy was assassinated, but America moves on. People should understand that in Ivory Coast, we want peace and justice, and stability as a result. So do not set us against one another through your statements. I am a calm man. Many countries and many African statesmen would not tolerate all that you have been writing or doing. But I tolerate that because I endorse the existence of variant opinions, which is a factor of enrichment. That is my answer to your question on a multiparty system. Leave us alone and talk about your differences in your various parties.

[Jean-Marc Kalfleche, QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS] Mr. President, you have been talking of destabilization. Do you not think that the work of destabilizers is extremely facilitated by the conjunction of fraud and tax evasion, a situation which generates a feeling of injustice among Ivorians and which accounts for the indifference of developed countries which you have been criticizing? [Houphouet-Boigny] I agree with you. It is a plague. There are those who corrupt and those who are corrupt. We are the only country where a minister has created a

division in charge of fighting fraud. We have been fighting the evil. You see, I told you that I will soon elaborate on the sacrifices expected of our people. I know it is very hard for them. I also know that elsewhere, civil servants only discover salary cuts when they receive their pay statements. I would rather let people talk, criticize, and fume; it does not matter, we are all brothers.

Relief measures will, however, be initiated. They include the gradual reduction in the cost of living, something for which we have already started working—by looking at rents, water and electricity rates, foodstuffs, or textiles. We are doing everything to ensure that the sacrifices required from our brothers will be offset to a significant degree by a reduction in the cost of living—although no one gladly spends money, not even one franc—and we should all supplement this measure by joining altogether in the fight against fraud and tax evasion. If the appropriate officials are not given assistance, I will do everything to get more taxes and customs duties paid.

We have some 800 young job-seekers who have never worked. We have retrained some of them. A number of them will help us recover customs duties, which is not easy. They will receive a premium pay according to the amounts collected. But I know that if we give them one percent, some defrauders will offer 10, 20, or even 30 percent. We must fight. Help us. It is not an easy task. The fight against corruption is one of our major concerns. It is not the affair of the government alone; it is the affair of all Ivoirians.

[Renaud Gerard, LE FIGARO] During last Friday's [2 March] demonstrations, tracts were circulating asking the leadership of the country to also share in the sacrifices. There are very wealthy persons in this country. You personally are at the head of a huge fortune. Do you intend to sacrifice part of it to settle Ivorian external debts?

[Houphouet-Boigny] I wish I would not answer your question. However, believe me, if I had a fortune, I who secretly help build churches, mosques, and many buildings dedicated to God; I who say that I have my account book sealed and left at the foot of the Eternal, He is the only one to know what I have given—considering the feeling of generosity, which is our strong quality, do you think that if I had such a huge amount of money, I would allow my people, who love me, to be in their present predicament? No! No legends! Do you know a single billionaire in Ivory Coast? [passage omitted]

There are two categories of men: the bogus rich—of course there are many bogus rich people who like showing off—and the bogus poor, whose wealth can eventually be traced. There are no billionaires in Ivory Coast.

I publicly spoke on this issue in 1983, when my poor sister Fatai was attacked. I told people: It is the wealth left behind to my sister; I have been working with that wealth. This is why I say that only God knows what I have given this country, and what this country has given

me. Let the people stop talking of one trillion, 2 trillion, or 3 trillion. Do you think that I who have given without hesitation would hesitate one second? I cannot tell what contribution I have made to the construction of such or such a building in Ivory Coast. The left hand should not know what the right hand is giving. These are all legends. Do you think that I would hesitate to provide the 130 billion needed for Ivory Coast's financial reorganization if I had such an amount? Should I wait to be asked? Did people plead with me to do what I have done? I did this without much noise. I want God to examine my account book. How many billionaires are there in your country?

[Renaud Gerard, LE FIGARO] A lot, Mr. President.

[Houphouet-Boigny] This was achieved in how many years? One becomes a billionaire in 30 years, with a meager budget (like ours) and with such meager earnings? [passage omitted]

Stop reading such stories, this "Radio Treichville" [rumors] and so on. I am not saying that you are not serious, but I am now asking that you who represent the foreign press in Ivory Coast... [changes thought] It is said that you had been having difficulties contacting officials of the Ministry of Information.

Here is a journalist by your side—I have asked him to grant audiences every other day, talk with you, and to give you answers. I am not saying that despite his answers, you should not seek for further details elsewhere for your stories, but at least he will tell you what we are doing. I think that is the way we can present a good piece of information which should help to cement relations between your country and ours. No stories—that is bad.

I am not gaga, I can stay here six hours with you.

[Renaud Gerard, LE FIGARO] Mr. President, a series of measures to cushion the austerity measures have been announced. Do you think that the World Bank and the IMF have agreed to these measures?

[Houphouet-Boigny] We have always worked with the World Bank and the IMF. There was a time when Ivory Coast, while receiving just remuneration for its raw materials, was asked to contribute to the International Development Agency fund, despite the fact that we were not benefiting from this fund. But I have always cooperated with the World Bank and the IMF. Their officials are my friends.

I have asked them to always advise us. What I have deplored is that in fixing the attributions of the World Bank and the IMF, the big powers did not give these institutions the right to propose fixing the prices for raw materials. So, these two institutions are doing their best, because we are not receiving just prices for our raw materials. When you do not have money, you spend as little as possible. At what situation did we arrive? We came to reducing by half our country's budget. You know how much we love our children and how much we wish for the rapid development of these kids.

This was why we embarked upon a task that existed nowhere in Africa. I do not know if it exists in France because teachers are not the best paid in France. We removed teachers from the civil service salary scales. Today, I tell you that it is costing us 32 billion CFA francs to pay these teachers.

Despite our difficulties, we will continue to disburse that amount. It is not the criticism of a few that will make us forget the good work of teachers at the primary, secondary, and university levels. These are people who are busy preparing lessons and marking homework. They do not have the possibility of doing other things. That was the reason for that decision, because we wanted to make the training of our youths our foremost priority. [passage omitted]

[Elizabeth Blunt, BBC] Mr. President, you have lived an extraordinary life. Assuming you were a young man today and had to go through it all over again, would you do things differently?

[Houphouet-Boigny] You mean if I had to redo what I have done? I have always served the small people. What does that mean? I am from a petty bourgeois family. My first fight, when I was a doctor, was in defense of poorly paid cocoa prices in 1932. At that time I ran the risk of ending up in prison. But I accepted that risk and the message got across. [passage omitted].

And I, who caused forced labor to be abolished because our people were not well paid and were being maltreated, find myself in 1990 with the same forced labor which, this time, is hardly disguised. People are working very hard and, even if they are not being maltreated, they are not given a fair price for their commodity either. Their effort is not paid for. This is forced labor once more!

For a lot of people, decolonization simply means changing the system while retaining its essence, which is exploitation. And it is always the small people whom I defend. I have a French friend who encountered a few small problems not quite long ago. He said that what he noticed about President Houphouet is that for the past 40 years that he has known him, he has always defended the cause of the ordinary people. I will continue to do so even at the risk of my life. I will always be on the side of those who suffer. I will always be with the small people.

[Robert Mahoney, REUTER] Would you like to remain president, or would you rather hand over to another person?

[Houphouet-Boigny] I belong to a party. I have never contested any position. I did tell you that I was sought in my village, where I had withdrawn, and asked to form the African Farmers Union, which gave birth to our political party. [passage omitted].

I was the first person who, after leaving Paris, was elected on universal suffrage. The statutory congress later reelected me. I have always been solicited. And when I know that I can do the job, I accept. Exercise a little patience. A congress will soon be held, and it is the congress that will decide. I am the chairman and will

have to make my proposals. Do not ask me if I would like to stay on. Are you more dynamic than I, who am 85 years old?

Are you more dynamic than I am? I do not think so. To us, what matters is not age, but love for one's people, love for the work that one does, love for peace, love among men. These are the things that matter. I have said before that I have refused to grow old so that I can serve my country. I repeat that I am a progressive bourgeois and know what we want in our bourgeois families. This is an age-old law.

We are duty-bound to pass on to our successors more than we received from our predecessors. In the political struggle, I had no predecessor. I must therefore leave much more behind to those who will come after me. It is towards this goal that I am working, in complete discretion. I love my country. I would like those who will come after me to perform better, much better than I have done. Therefore, do not busy yourselves with the question of my succession. I am more committed to that issue than you are. And Ivory Coast will have the best successor to Houphouet-Boigny because God will help me offer you one.

Cabinet Meets 7 Mar on National Developments

AB0803152290 Paris AFP in French 2042 GMT
7 Mar 90

[Excerpt] Abidjan, 7 Mar (AFP)—The Ivorian Cabinet met this morning and examined various technical issues after hearing a "fruitful briefing" by President Houphouet-Boigny on "national and international developments," according to an official communique. According to a reliable source, the cabinet did not examine the government's proposal to reduce salaries and public tariffs, which triggered overwhelming opposition from civil servants and other workers as well as demonstrations last week.

The Cabinet initialed nomination decrees of civil servants, the creation of an inspectorate corps for secondary schools, an amendment to the statute of representative structures for independent professionals, and the organization of international technical meetings. [passage omitted]

Opposition Party Claims 'Ready To Rule'

AB0803163790 Paris AFP in French 1322 GMT
8 Mar 90

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Mar (AFP)—The Ivorian Popular Front (FPI, unauthorized opposition) led by Professor Laurent Gbagbo today stated that it was "ready to rule" Ivory Coast. In a statement handed over to the AFP, the FPI announced that it was at the disposal of the Ivorian people "for any alternative solution."

"The FPI supports all those who have been taking to the streets to prevent the implementation of the plan (the

government's austerity plan) and asks them to demonstrate calmly and serenely, without unnecessary excesses, because their victory is inevitable," the communique stated.

Prof. Gbagbo's movement has demanded "the dissolution of the National Assembly, the proclamation of a multiparty system, the holding of elections to a constituent assembly, the adoption of a new constitution, and the setting up of new institutions."

The FPI was very harsh on the ruling power and affirmed that Ivory Coast's disastrous economic situation "was the handiwork of only one party, the Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (PDCI)," which has been in power since independence.

"The PDCI has ruled alone for the past 33 years with no alternatives...and went ahead to suppress any opposition movement that would have allowed our country to be ruled with a minimum of honesty," said Mr. Gbagbo who signed his movement's statement.

The FPI recognizes that the austerity measures "are more than necessary," but believes that the remedies proposed by the government "are economically bad and socially dangerous." "The plan lays the grounds for a true imbalance," Mr Gbagbo stated.

The government's plan, the "Koumoue Plan" named after the Ivorian minister of finance, Mr. Moise Koumoue Koffi, previews salary reductions for civil servants and a substantial increase in the one percent "solidarity" tax collected since 1982 from private sector salaries.

This plan, which has generated a strong disapproval from wage earners, has been the subject of negotiations since the beginning of the week between the government, the trade unions, and the employers association.

The plan was to be discussed today at a meeting of the PDCI Political Bureau, but the meeting has been postponed, it was learned from reliable sources this morning.

Liberia

Opposition UPP To Cooperate With Ruling NDPL

AB0803071590 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] Two of Liberia's political parties have agreed to cooperate with each other to enhance the stability of the country and ensure free and fair elections in 1991. In a release issued and quoted by the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, the National Democratic Party of Liberia [NDPL] and the United People's Party [UPP] indicated

that they would encourage the involvement of all political parties and formulate [word indistinct] to ensure stability leading to the free and fair elections of 1991 and beyond, and to preserve multiparty democracy in the country.

Space Satellite Launch Planned for 1992

AB0903140090 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
0709 GMT 7 Mar 90

[Text] It has been disclosed in Monrovia that feasibility studies for the construction of a multimillion dollar space satellite for Africa has been completed. According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY [LINA], the document will be officially submitted to a special meeting of telecommunications ministers in Nigeria in September. The secretary general of the Pan-African Telecommunications Union [PATU], (Rajabu Yusuf), who made the disclosure yesterday during a news briefing, said the satellite will reduce Africa's dependence on Europe and America for international telecommunications links. He said the project was being undertaken under the African Regional Communications to which the Organization of African Unity has already made an initial contribution of \$200,000.

Financing the project are the OAU, the International Telecommunications Union, the UN Development Program, and the Governments of Germany and Italy, among others. The PATU secretary however called on member states of the union to pay their arrears estimated at \$4.7 million. Meanwhile, the committee of PATU experts meeting continues today at the Unity Conference Center with participants discussing reports of the administrative council, the secretariat, and PATU's budget for the next four years.

Nigeria

Country To Establish Relations With Namibia

AB0903090290 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 8 Mar 90

[Text] Nigeria is to formally establish diplomatic relations with Namibia on the 21st of this month when that country becomes a sovereign state. A Nigerian high commissioner designate will soon be appointed to assume duty immediately after the independence of Namibia. The minister of state for external affairs, Chief Eyoma Ita Eyoma disclosed this in an interview in Lagos with the Radio Nigeria diplomatic correspondent. The minister also announced that the federal government had agreed to a formal request by Namibia for Nigerian members of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group police force to remain in that country for three more months beginning from the Independence Day. Chief Eyoma stated that the African nationalist leader, Dr. Nelson Mandela, will soon be visiting Nigeria.

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12 March 1990

